



NEW MEXICO DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico At-a-Glance:

- In 2007-2008, New Mexico ranked first among all states for illicit drug dependence among persons age 12 and older.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-2008.
- The drug-induced death rate in New Mexico is significantly higher than the national average.
- Approximately 9 percent of New Mexico residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8 percent.

Drug Use Trends in New Mexico

Drug Use in New Mexico: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 8.71 percent of New Mexico residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02 percent. Additionally, 3.56 percent of New Mexico residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month. (The national average was 3.58 percent.)

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2007-2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k8state/Cover.pdf>

Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 471 persons died in New Mexico in 2007. This is compared to the number of persons in New Mexico who died from motor vehicle accidents (379) and firearms (295) in the same year. New Mexico drug-induced deaths (23.9 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.7 per 100,000).

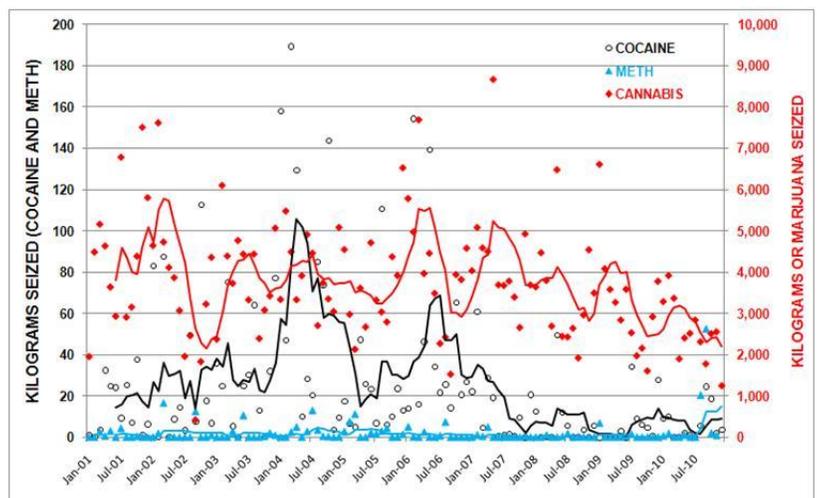
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 58, Number 19 for 2007: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf

Southwest Border Drug Seizure Data

New Mexico Border Drug Seizure Data:

The amount of cannabis and cocaine seized along the New Mexico portion of the Southwest Border has declined from 2006 to 2010. Border seizures for methamphetamines remain at an extremely low level.

Source: National Seizure System (NSS), EPIC, extracted 1/14/11



Southwest Border drug seizures in New Mexico 2001-2010

State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Thirty-five states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 13 states have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

New Mexico's operational PDMP, established in 2005 and overseen by the state Board of Pharmacy, monitors controlled substances in Schedules II, III, and IV. Every pharmacy in the state has been set up to receive patient utilization reports of controlled substances dispensed.

Source: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/New%20Mexico1.pdf>; <http://www.nabp.net/news/new-mexico-news-prescription-monitoring-program/>

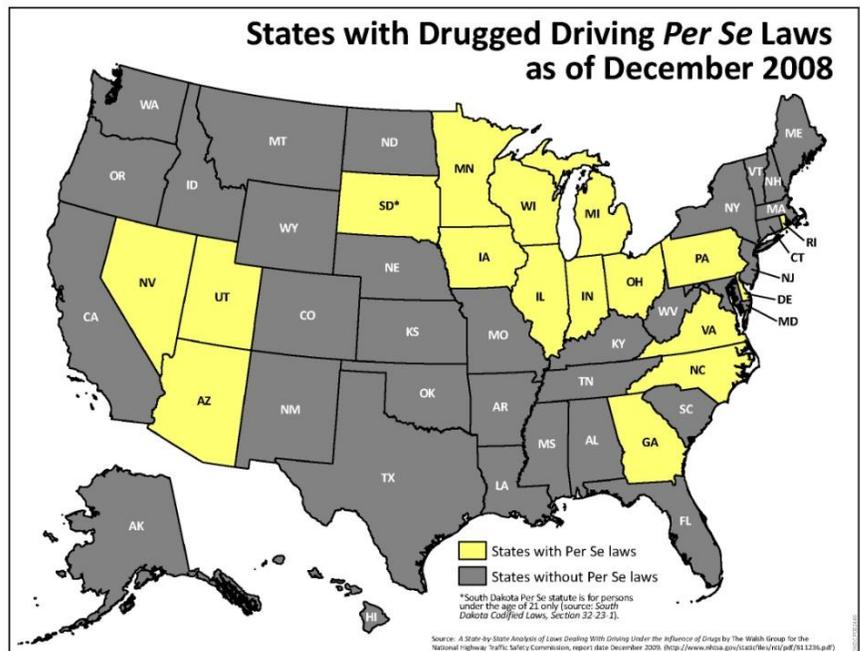
State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.



State-Level Action: Enacting Per Se Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to consider *Per Se* standards for impairment that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12

million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

New Mexico does not have a *Per Se* standard. However, according to New Mexico Law (Section 66-8-102B), it is a crime for a person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree that renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive a vehicle within the state.

Source: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, December 2009.

ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

Drug Free Communities Support Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2011, the following New Mexico coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Carlsbad Community Anti-Drug/Gang Coalition
- Character Kids Coalition
- Laguna Prevention Coalition
- Partnership for a Healthy Torrance County (PHTC) Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force
- Rio Arriba Family Care Network
- Shiprock Anti-Meth Task Force
- TeamBuilders Counseling Services, Inc.
- ZIA Health Task Force

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy
http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

HIDTA Counties in New Mexico

Southwest Border HIDTA/New Mexico Region: Bernalillo, Chaves, Hidalgo, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Lea, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Valencia, and Torrance counties.

- The New Mexico Region is one of five that make up the Southwest Border HIDTA. It has 20 voting members on its Executive Committee divided equally among Federal agencies and state and local agencies. New Mexico shares 180 miles of border with Mexico.
- Among the 17 initiatives in New Mexico is the Southern Forensic Laboratory Initiative, which provides forensic drug analysis of controlled substances seized in the region. New Mexico is also spearheading a border-wide prevention initiative that includes the other four regions of the Southwest Border HIDTA.

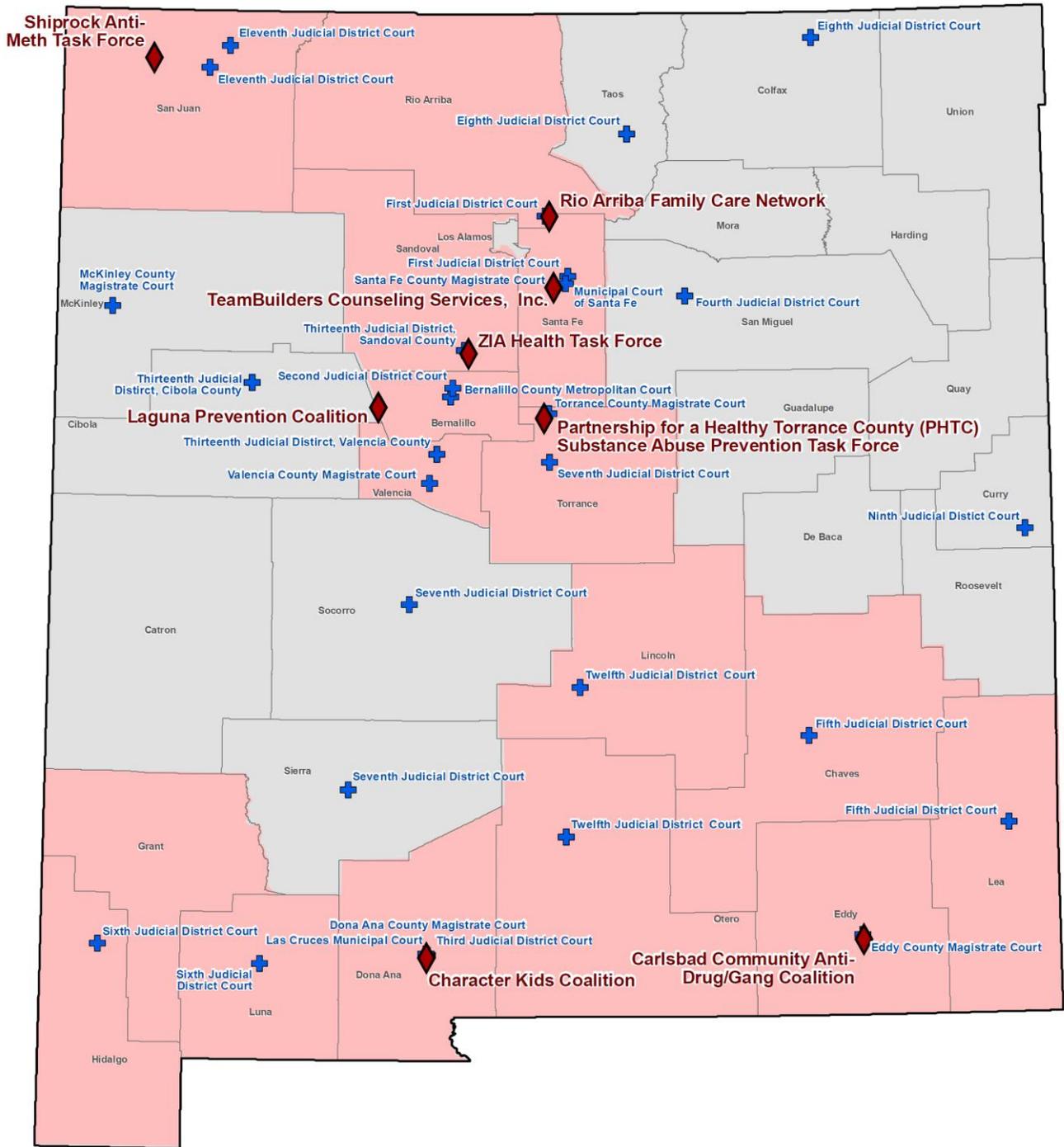
Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of New Mexico

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2010, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2010, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards		2010
Department of Education		
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities_National Programs		5,868,786
Alcohol Abuse Reduction Grants		627,048
Building State And Local Leadership Capacity for Preventing Youth Substance Use and Violence		125,000
Safe Schools/Healthy Students Grants		5,116,738
Department of Health and Human Services		
Administration for Children and Families		4,221,630
Mentoring Children of Prisoners		470,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		3,751,630
Health Resources and Services Administration		1,444,684
Healthy Start Initiative		1,444,684
Indian Health Service		254,772
Urban Indian Health Services		254,772
National Institutes of Health		7,505,369
Discovery and Applied Research for Technological Innovations to Improve Human Health		2,016,884
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs		5,488,485
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration		21,016,338
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse		9,009,024
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)		300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance		8,355,314
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery		3,352,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development		1,599,377
Shelter Plus Care		1,599,377
Assistant Secretary for Housing--Federal Housing Commissioner		345,720
Shelter Plus Care		345,720
Department of Justice		
Office of Justice Programs		12,421,253
Congressionally Recommended Awards		1,459,000
Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program		50,000
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program		1,696,655
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program		4,300,203
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program		356,400
Gang Resistance Education and Training		50,000
Indian Country Alcohol and Drug Prevention		350,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants		457,100
Juvenile Mentoring Program		915,027
National Institute of Justice Research Evaluation and Development Project Grants		895,832
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners		216,036
Tribal Youth Program		1,675,000
Executive Office of the President		
Office of National Drug Control Policy		8,086,588
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program		8,086,588
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration		944,717
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants		944,717
Grand Total		63,709,234

Note: Report as of 11/30/2010. FY 2009 includes additional grant awards under the Recovery Act. The Federal, State and Local Shares of Medicaid and the Federal Medicare Programs are not included above. File updated 06/07/2011.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in New Mexico with Drug Court Locations



- ◆ Drug Free Communities program grantees
- + Drug Court locations
- Southwest Border HIDTA counties
- County Boundaries



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2011

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